



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CALL FOR THE MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS *

The scientific and specialized interests of members of American university faculties are well cared for by various learned societies. No organization exists, however, which at once represents the common interests of the teaching staffs and deals with the general problems of university policy. Believing that a society, comparable to the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association in kindred professions, could be of substantial service to the ends for which universities exist, members of the faculties of a number of institutions have undertaken to bring about the formation of a national Association of University Professors. The general purposes of such an Association would be to facilitate a more effective co-operation among the members of the profession in the discharge of their special responsibilities as custodians of the interests of higher education and research in America; to promote a more general and methodical discussion of problems relating to education in higher institutions of learning; to create means for the authoritative expression of the public opinion of college and university teachers; to make collective action possible; and to maintain and advance the standards and ideals of the profession. The specific activities in which these general purposes may best find expression will, of course, become fully evident only through experience. There is, however, already manifest among university teachers an interest in such matters as the proper organization of departments, and their relation to one another; the relations of instruction and research, both in colleges and graduate schools; the adjustment of graduate to undergraduate instruction, and of professional studies to both; the possibility of co-operation between universities to prevent

* Issued November 1914.

unnecessary duplication of effort; the effectiveness of the manner in which the university teaching profession is now recruited; the problem of graduate fellowships and scholarships; the desirability and practicability of an increased migration of graduate students; the suitable recognition of intellectual eminence, and the manner of awarding honorary degrees; the proper conditions of the tenure of the professorial office; methods of appointment and promotion, and the character of the qualifications to be considered in either case; the function of faculties in university government; the relations of faculties to trustees; the impartial determination of the facts in cases in which serious violations of academic freedom are alleged. It may be expected that the Association will from time to time take up the consideration of subjects of this character, will create committees for the purpose of ascertaining the experience and the existing practice of the American universities in such matters, and will, at its annual meetings, discuss the committees' reports and make recommendations upon the questions which these reports may raise. It would also appear desirable that the Association should, as soon as its financial condition makes this possible, establish an annual, semi-annual or quarterly periodical, devoted to the discussion of similar questions and to the interchange of information respecting the policies and activities of the different universities.

Those concerned in the organization of the Association do not, however, desire in any way to determine its programme in advance. What seems to them essential is that, in the working out of a national policy of higher education and research, the general body of university teachers shall exercise an effectual influence; that in the determination of the future of the profession, the profession itself shall have a voice; that issues hereafter arising which may seriously affect the work of the universities, or the usefulness, dignity, or standards of the professorate, shall be dealt with only after careful consideration and wide discussion. These essentials appear

unlikely to be realized, unless there exist some organization fairly representative of the ideals, the interests and the point of view of the profession as such.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

Agriculture

H. B. MUMFORD, Illinois

Astronomy

G. C. COMSTOCK, Wisconsin

Biological Sciences

C. E. BESSEY, Nebraska

E. G. CONKLIN, Princeton

R. G. HARRISON, Yale

THEODORE HOUGH, Virginia

Chemistry

G. B. FRANKFORTER, Minnesota

JULIUS STIEGLITZ, Chicago

Classical Philology

C. D. ADAMS, Dartmouth

E. CAPPS, Princeton

Economics

M. A. ALDRICH, Tulane

ALVIN JOHNSON, Cornell

Education and Psychology

JOHN DEWEY, Columbia

Engineering

GUIDO MARX, Stanford

English

J. W. BRIGHT, Johns Hopkins

C. M. GAYLEY, California

J. S. P. TATLOCK, Michigan

Geology

W. HOBBS, Michigan

Germanic Philology

M. G. LEARNED, Pennsylvania

History

W. E. DODD, Chicago

S. B. HARDING, Indiana

Law

PERCY BORDWELL, Iowa

ROSCOE POUND, Harvard

Mathematics

C. J. KEYSER, Columbia

HENRY TABER, Clark

Medicine

*C. S. MINOT, Harvard

Oriental Languages

MORRIS JASTROW, Pennsylvania

Philosophy

A. O. LOVEJOY, Johns Hopkins

FRANK THILLY, Cornell

Physics

C. E. MENDENHALL, Wisconsin

Political Science

J. W. GARNER, Illinois

ISIDOR LOEB, Missouri

W. B. MUNRO, Harvard

Romance Philology

F. M. WARREN, Yale

* Died November 19, 1914.